

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully traverse and request reconsideration.

Claim 24 is objected to due to a typographical error. The typographical error has been corrected.

Claims 1, 3-5, 10-19 and 24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(c) as being anticipated by Hannah. Applicants wish to thank the Examiner for the "Response to Arguments" but respectfully submit that it appears that claim language has been overlooked or misapprehended and that the teachings of the Hannah reference upon further do not teach the claimed subject matter.

For example, as to claim 24, the "Response to Arguments" section of the Final Action alleges that Applicants' arguments are directed to features which are not claimed. However, Applicants respectfully note that claim 24 requires, inter alia, "decompressing, by a first apparatus, a compressed video stream to produce a decompressed video stream, recompressing the decompressed video stream to produce a recompressed video stream, sending the recompressed video stream wirelessly and sending rendering commands wirelessly to be processed remotely." As such, claim 24 expressly requires in addition to sending a recompressed video stream wirelessly, also sending rendering commands wirelessly to be processed remotely. As known in the art, rendering commands are used to generate graphics data by processing the rendering commands. The office action cites to column 5, lines 46-63 as allegedly teaching sending rendering commands wirelessly to be processed remotely. However, the cited portion merely refers to MPEG-2 video coding and does not appear to mention rendering commands in any form.

In addition, Applicants have amended claim 24 to correct a typographical error in view of, for example, claim 25 which refers to graphics rendering commands. Since the reference

does not teach inter alia, sending rendering commands such as graphics rendering commands wirelessly to be processed remotely, claim 24 is in condition for allowance.

As to claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that for a reference to anticipate the claimed invention, all of the claimed subject matter must be taught in the single reference. Applicants are unable to find among other things, the claimed switch that is operative to cause an output image frame to pass from the blending circuit to the frame buffer during the wireless display select mode as there does not appear to be a wireless display select mode taught in Hannah nor does there appear to be any switch coupled to a blending circuit and frame buffer as there does not appear to be any need for such a switch in Hannah.

For example, the office action in the "Response to Arguments" section alleges that column 2, lines 43-48 teaches a functional equivalent of a switch. However, there is no switching operation that is required nor taught in the cited portion. As shown in the figure, the local display 136 displays the decoded enhanced image 114 that is output by the enhancement block 104. There is no switch described or suggested at the output of the enhancement block to the local display. As such, the enhanced image 114 is always provided to the local display. Likewise, there is no switch coupled between the enhancement block 104 and the encoder 106 or to the output of the encoder 106 and as such, the enhanced image 114 will always pass to the encoder 106. Moreover, column 2 supports this proposition by again stating that in addition to generating the reproduced image 112, the decoder extracts motion vectors and provides those to the encoder 106. An enhanced image is thus encoded for receipt by a remote display. There is no need for a switch in Hannah since the encoder will produce an encoded image whether the remote display is present or not.

In addition, Applicants are unable to find such a switch that is operative to cause output image frames to pass from the blending circuit to the frame buffer "during a wireless display

select mode". No wireless display select mode appears to be taught or suggested in the Hannah reference and as such, a switch that is operative during such a mode is also not present. If the rejection is maintained, Applicants respectfully request a showing of the claimed switch by column and line number. Applicants respectfully submit that the reference does not teach all of the claimed subject matter and as such, the claim is in condition for allowance.

Claims 6-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah in view of Yap et al. With respect to claim 6, Applicants respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made above with respect to Hannah and as such, this claim is also believed to be in condition for allowance at least for this reason.

The dependent claims add additional novel and non-obvious subject matter.

Claims 20 and 25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Hannah in view of Kapell et al. As to claim 25, the claim requires, among other things, processing, by a second apparatus, wirelessly received graphics rendering commands to produce rendered graphics data and decompressing the recompressed video stream and combine the rendered graphics image data with the decompressed video stream to produce frames of image data. The office action admits that Hannah fails to disclose, among other things, processing, by a second apparatus, wirelessly received graphics rendering commands to produce rendered graphics data and combining the rendered graphics image data with the decompressed video stream to produce frames of image data. Kapell et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,774,172) has been cited as teaching the claimed subject matter. It is also alleged that modifying Hannah to include the operations of Kapell would result in the claimed invention. Applicants respectfully submit that Kapell does not teach processing, by a second apparatus, wirelessly received graphics rendering commands to produce rendered graphics data nor decompressing and recompressing video

stream and combining the rendered graphics image data with the decompressed video stream to produce frames of image data.

The cited portion of Kapell, namely column 3, lines 36-67 and column 4, lines 1-27 refer to using buttons of a remote control device to select tools and control an application in the set top box and in particular does not describe processing wirelessly received graphics rendering commands. To the contrary, Kapell describes select commands being sent by pressing for example, a numeric key to allow a user "to select a drawing tool" for drawing shapes and designs over a received television image. As such, Kapell teaches using action keys as select commands -- the remote control of Kapell does not wirelessly send graphics rendering commands. Also in Kapell, an interactive application 54 in the set top box performs graphics rendering based on internally generated graphics rendering commands. In addition, Kapell teaches using an ACTION key to move the tool with a cursor control key 28. As such, the ACTION key again is an on/off key used to turn on the drawing operation carried out by the interactive application 54 in the set top box. No graphics rendering commands are wirelessly communicated in Kapell. In addition, as described in Kapell, all the graphics drawing commands are internal to the set top box. As such, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and respectfully submit that the claim is in condition for allowance

As to claim 20, Applicants also respectfully reassert the relevant remarks made above with respect to claim 25 and as such, this claim is also believed to be in condition for allowance. As noted above, Kapell does not wirelessly send drawing commands but instead appears to send select and control commands via a remote control. Accordingly, the claim is in condition for allowance.

Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case. The Examiner is invited to contact the below listed attorney if the Examiner believes that a telephone conference will advance the prosecution of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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